

## Why Not Check Up On Your House?

By H. W. Dearing, Jr.  
Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer

JUST as any successful business should make an inventory or take stock at stated intervals, so should farm operators make a check-up. During Better Homes Week, April 27-May 3, is a good time to do this. Here are some questions to be asked about the condition of the home:

**Does foundation extend down below maximum distance to which erosion might occur?** It should extend one to one and one-half feet below ground surface.

**Does foundation protect the home from rot?** Foundation should be one and a half to two feet above ground at all points.

### TERMITES

Is the foundation constructed to guard against termites? Two feet from ground is desirable distance for all wooden construction. There must not be any wooden props or braces under the floor.

**What are some termite preventive measures?** Metal shields, placed in the masonry, protecting two inches and bent down at an angle of 45 degrees, is one type of shield. Pressure creosote sills, girders, joists and cross-bracing are other preventive measures. Untreated sills and girders should rest on asphalt paper.

**Is there sufficient light and ventilation beneath the house?** Ventilators should be placed eight to 10 feet from the foundation on the inside of the foundation aids light reflection.

### THE HOMEMAKER

"THE woman who can move about the house, Whether it be a mansion or a camp, And deftly lay a fire, and spread a cloth and light a lamp, And by the magic of a quick touch give The look of home, wherever she may be, Such a woman always will seem Great and beautiful to me."

—GRACE NOLL CROWELL.

### WIND PROTECTION

Are sills anchored to foundation? Anchor bolts should be placed about eight feet on center. In addition to anchor bolts, what is an additional protection against high winds? Storm sheathing applied diagonally to the studs will brace the framing.

What features should a good roof have? It should be braced and anchored and should be of fire-resistant material.

**What treatment should be applied to exterior woodwork?** Rough, weathered siding may be stained, but preferably painted. Aluminum priming coats appear to have merits.

**Where it is difficult to keep putty in window sash, what procedure is recommended?** Remove all loose putty, paint the sash,

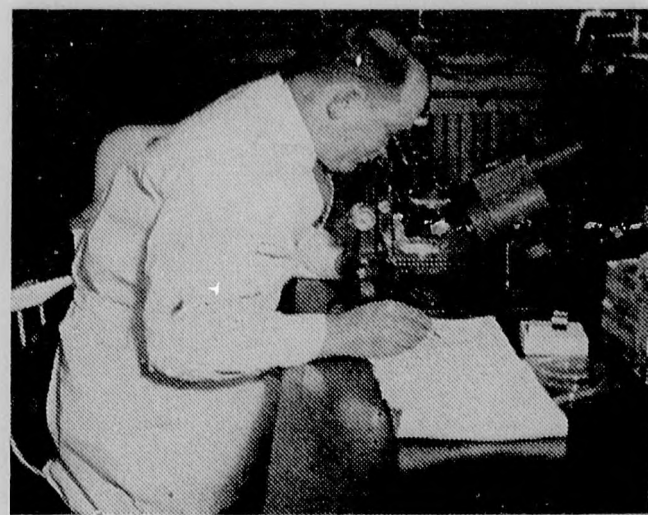
then apply putty, followed with two coats of paint on the putty.

### SCREENS

**What can be done to lengthen the life of galvanized, screen wire?** One coat, applied to each side of wire, of screen enamel 98 or 99 per cent varnish and one or two per cent lamp black will protect the wire.

**What measures can be taken to protect screen wire?** Hardware cloth (galvanized wire mesh with one-fourth inch, three-eighths inch or one-half inch mesh) installed in screen doors will protect the wire. On screened porches the hardware cloth can be installed to a height of about 30 inches to protect the wire from damage caused by children.

Whether you know it or not, the food we eat goes under close inspection before it reaches our table. E. K. Tucker, chemist of the Food and Drug Laboratory, State Department of Agriculture, Montgomery, is using the ultra-violet light to study a food sample for any foreign matter.



## Spring Improvement Of Home Grounds

Homer S. Fisher  
Extension Landscape Gardener

## In April Farmers Successful With Poultry Are:

**PURCHASING** their baby chicks from a good hatcheryman nearby who is following a good breeding and disease control program.

**THOROUGHLY** cleaning brooding equipment before the baby chicks arrive and seeing that the heating units are properly adjusted to give correct temperature for the chicks.

**PURCHASING** a good high grade commercial starting mash for their baby chicks. They allow two pounds of feed for each baby chick for the first six weeks.

**AFTER** that growing mass is made by using 200 pounds of yellow corn meal and 100 pounds of 26% supplement.

**MAKING** sure that their birds are free from body lice by using two drops of "Black Leaf 40" under each wing of the bird or using the pinch method in applying sodium fluoride.

**PAINTING** their perch poles and perch pole supports with Carbolineum or Creosote oil to make sure that no mites will be present.

**NOT** worrying too much about the price of eggs because they have learned that low production affects income more than the price of eggs. Therefore, they are culling out all of those birds that are not laying.

**MAKING** plans now to have ample supply of corn for their flock of birds next fall and winter.

**MAKING** arrangements to have an ample supply of succulent green feed for chicks and hens throughout the remainder of the year.

## Cotton Stamps To Move Surplus

SEVERE reductions in cotton exports because of the war and the necessity of preventing further accumulations of cotton are factors which led to adoption of the new supplementary cotton program. The 1940 crop likely will add about 2 1/2 million bales to the 10 1/2 million bales carried over into the current season.

The supplementary program encourages voluntary reductions of cotton in 1941, plus increased consumption of cotton goods, by compensating cotton farmers for their additional acreage reduction with cotton stamps which can be used to purchase cotton goods. Cooperating farm families also may earn cash payments and enjoy better living by using the diverted acreage for gardens or the production of food for home use.

Farmers will receive stamps for planting less than their 1941 allotments or their 1940 planted acreage, whichever is smaller, at the rate of 10 cents for each pound of the normal yield on the underplanted acreage. Sharecroppers, tenants, and owner-operators may earn as much as \$25 worth of the stamps per family. Operators of more than one farm or of a farm with two or more tenants are limited to \$50 worth of the stamps.

It doesn't require money to take part in Alabama's Better Homes Week, April 27-May 3. There are many things which every family can do to make the home a better place to live that do not require money.

ONE way to have a better home is to make sure that the entire family has a good laugh at least once a day. Make this a resolution beginning during Better Homes Week, April 27-May 3.

Additional detailed information on home ground improvement can be obtained from county farm or home demonstration agents.

Spring cleaning of the yard should include removal of shrubs, roses and flower beds from the front yard. It also should include the development of a work yard in a screened section of the back yard, or side yard. A place to store wood and other things where they will not detract from the appearance of the house and grounds should be arranged.

In planting flowers of any type, plans should be made to put them in definite beds in flower gardens laid out in the side yards or in the back yard.

Development and maintenance of the lawn should head the list of work during the spring and throughout the year. A good lawn will add more to the appearance of home grounds than any other development. If lawns are to be planted they should be started soon in order to be well established before the hot summer months.

FOR  
FORTY-THREE YEARS  
COFFEE COUNTY'S  
LEADING NEWSPAPER

## Coffee Calf Is Reserve Champ At Dothan Show

Boys and girls who entered calves in the recent Tri-State Fat Stock Show in Dothan brought home to Coffee County \$1,831.38 in sale receipts and prize money.

A 70-foot row of blue lupine with pinkish blue blossom spikes was Robert Wise of Fairview 4-H Club, whose 880-pound Aberdeen Angus calf was judged reserve champion, the prize being \$35 in cash and a silver cup. The same calf took second place in the heavyweight class, winning \$12, and a second entry took \$2 for twelfth place in heavyweight class.

The calf sold for 16 cents a pound, adding \$57.65 net profit, above all expenses, to the prize money, totaling \$108.65 net returns for its 215-day feeding.

Other prize winning calves were owned by Phil Priddy, F. A. Enterprise, and Coley Lowery, Zion Chapel.

The county entry was listed among the prize winners and Coley Lowery took second place for showmanship, totaling 8 awards. Twenty-one of the 27 calves entered were sold by their owners for the gross sum of \$1,733.38, the average net profit per calf being \$10.61. The initial purchase price of the 21 was \$94.61. They were fed \$499.39 worth of home grown feed at the average cost of \$8.21 a hundred pounds.

The results show that purebred cattle can grow profitably on Coffee County farms, that 4-H boys can grow them and that home grown feed marketed through calves doubled its value over that of other markets.

Carl Bailey of the Mt. Pleasant club directed the annual banquet program, H. C. Arnold, 4-H agent, accompanied the group.

Mrs. Jimmie Dugan and little daughter, Hattie, Miss Maude Horn, Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Lloyd of Brantley visited Elba friends and relatives Sunday.

Broughton Hamm, who has spent the past eight months in South Florida, is spending some time in Elba.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Neal attended the funeral of Mr. Neal's brother-in-law, Mr. F. B. Pearce, in Louisville Tuesday.

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## PEANUT FARMERS VOTE ON MARKET QUOTAS APRIL 26

Coffee County peanut farmers will vote on Saturday, April 26, in a referendum to determine whether they will market their 1941 crop under marketing quotas, according to Hugh D. Sexton, county agent.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard proclaimed marketing quotas for peanuts this week after Congress had provided for such action in a recent amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. If approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting in the county referendum, quotas will be in effect for three years.

The national marketing quota is the amount of peanuts which will be harvested from the national acreage allotted for production, 1,610,000 acres. This is the same as the 1940 peanut allotment under the agricultural conservation program, which will be continued in 1941. Under the quota, a farmer who plants within his quota acreage allotment may market all he produces without penalty. Peanuts marketed in excess of the quota are subject to a penalty of three cents per pound. Payment of the penalty is not required if the excess peanuts are delivered to an agency designated for handling excess peanuts. In this case, the farmer receives for his excess peanuts the price for oil, which usually is considerably lower than the market price for edible peanuts.

Only those peanuts which are picked and threshed by mechanical means are subject to marketing quotas. This means that peanuts hogged off or dug for hay do not come under quotas. Also, quotas do not apply to farms on which the measured peanut acreage is one acre or less.

The Act requires that if quotas are not approved in the referendum, no peanut loan or diversion program can be offered on the 1941 crop. If quotas are approved in the referendum, farmers are assured of a loan or diversion program, or both, as a means of protecting peanut prices. The loan rate would be between 60 and 70 per cent of parity.

A preliminary report gives the 1940 peanut acreage picked and threshed by mechanical means as 1,907,000 acres, from which the production was 1,611,654,000 pounds. In 1935 this acreage was 1,475,000, and the production was 1,472,000 pounds.

**PEANUT PROGRAM TO BE DISCUSSED AT MEETINGS**

For the past several years the prices that you received for peanuts have been protected by a Government Program. Under these "price pegging" programs there was, as you know, no regulation of marketings and the acreage of peanuts increased steadily so that the 1940 crop was by far the largest in history. The 1940 crop put out to your "price pegging" program was the largest in history, and you were responsible for the fair prices you have received refuse to pay it.

Now we have a new program which will help hold down prices. You have an opportunity to keep this "price pegging" program and under certain conditions you can substitute peanut acres for cotton acres. Regardless of what you are doing it will pay you to stop long enough to hear this very important subject discussed at one of the following meetings:

Thursday, April 10  
Tabernacle, 8 a.m.; New Hope, 10 a.m.; Victoria, 1 p.m.; Pine Grove, 3 p.m.

Saturday, April 12  
Elba, 10 a.m.; New Brockton, 1 p.m.; Enterprise, 3 p.m.

Monday, April 14  
Wise Mill, 8 a.m.; Zion Chapel, 10 a.m.; Bluff Springs, 1 p.m.; Newbia, 3 p.m.

Tuesday, April 15  
Haw, 8 a.m.; Cooper's Store, 10 a.m.; J. W. Grimes Store, 1 p.m.; C. E. Grimes Store, 3 p.m.

Wednesday, April 16  
Fairview, 8 a.m.; Ino, 10 a.m.; Kinross, 1 p.m.; Perry's Store, 3 p.m.

Thursday, April 17  
Stephens Store, 8 a.m.; Goodman, 10 a.m.; Mt. Pleasant, 1 p.m.

HUGH D. SEXTON,  
County Agent.

Mr. and Mrs. Moley Butwell announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Gwendolyn, to Paul Rowe Brunson, the marriage having taken place in DeFuniak Springs, Florida, February ninth.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Brunson are members of prominent families and enjoy a wide circle of friends. Mrs. Brunson is a member of the graduating class of Elba High School and was recently voted the prettiest and most popular girl in the "Who's Who Contest" conducted by the class. She is secretary of the local Beta Club and holds the office of State P. H. A. President.

Mr. Brunson is the son of Mrs. A. C. Brunson and the late Mr. Brunson and is a popular member of the Junior class of Elba High School. He has won two consecutive playing cards on the Elba football team and will continue on the team next year. He is employed at the Elba Cut Rate grocery store.

The young couple are making their home at present with the groom's mother and expect to continue their school work next year.

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## THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning

R. C. Bryan — Owner-Publisher

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Six Months .75

CASH IN ADVANCE

SHALL I GROW PEANUTS  
FOR OIL?

In reply to recent questioning about the advisability of over-planting peanut acreage to produce for oil purposes, Manager Roy Parrish, of the GFA Peanut Association, released the following prepared statement. The statement is featured as the main editorial in the GFA News, the organization's trade paper for the peanut growers throughout the Southeast.

We quote the editorial as follows:

"Shall I grow more peanuts for oil if marketing quotas under the peanut bill are voted? Shall I overplant my allotment?"

"This is a question which many growers have already begun to consider and is one which they cannot themselves answer unless they have read all the provisions of the new peanut legislation and have been made familiar with all of the principles involved."

"Because of this confusion in the minds of peanut producers there is need now for the publication and discussion of a very definite policy for the peanut grower of the Southeast. Much has been said about the production of peanuts for oil and since under the new peanut marketing quota bill any grower may plant his allotment and receive for the production on his allotment a protected price and can, under certain conditions, overplant his allotment and sell such excess production for oil, many growers are wondering what to do."

"Since the peanut marketing quota bill has not in any way altered or amended the Soil Conservation Program or its rate of benefit payments or its penalties, it must be pointed out in the very beginning that any producer who overplants his peanut allotment should be penalized at the rate of 1½¢ per pound on his adjusted yield for overplanted acres. A similar penalty existed under the act it existed in previous years and it still exists. Our Soil Conservation Programs and the new Peanut Price Support Programs are fundamentally sound and no new plan should interfere with the continued progress being made under these programs to rebuild the soils of our farms."

"Therefore, we should adopt the Southeast now a very definite policy on this question of peanuts for oil which should be along the following lines:

"A producer who has satisfactory peanut and cotton allotments

and who is receiving benefit payments from the AAA which are substantial and which form an important part of his farm income will not profit by the overplanting of peanuts for oil because of the very heavy Soil Conservation penalty he will suffer.

"The small producer who does not have sufficient peanut acreage allotment or other cash crops allotments to support himself and family and who cannot qualify for sufficient Soil Conservation and other benefit payments to supply this additional needed income can produce an additional acreage of peanuts for oil and might thereby supply the needed crop and income for the more successful operation of his farm."

"The producer who does not have a peanut allotment or who is not in any way cooperating in the Soil Conservation Program can plant a reasonable acreage of peanuts for oil and under conditions as favorable as they are for oil farming practice and at least a three year rotation of the land in which is included cover crops and preferably a fertilized crop during the period of rotation."

"If we do not respect the unsharable nature of our soil we must assuredly pour the fertility of this good land of ours into the presses of our mills at a rate so rapid that within the span of a few years we can no longer produce peanuts or any other crop. Because peanuts can be easily grown without fertilizer we have a constant temptation to plunder the soil with this crop for the benefit of the present at the expense of the future. We have done more of this now than we think."

"On the other hand, with sound crop rotation practice and good farming sense the production of peanuts for oil under the new program can be and should be a legitimate enterprise—a distinctly new and different crop from the production of peanuts for the edible trade and should be so considered. Under the proper program we have extensive possibilities in the production of peanuts for oil."

"This we believe to be a sound policy to follow in the production of peanuts and one which should be carefully applied by the individual grower to his own particular operations as about the only common sense and safe guide to consider."—Camilla (Georgia) Enterprise.

Four Alabama A-H Club members have been awarded free trips to the National A-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C., June 15-25. They are: Julia Beth Dykes, Bullock County; Virginia Lee, Bullock County; Virginia Lee, Bullock County; Freeman M. Smith, Morgan County; and Comer Wood, Dale County.

## SOCIAL

MISS CLARK HOSTESS TO BUSINESS WOMEN'S CIRCLE

The Business Women's Circle of the Baptist Missionary Union was entertained for its meeting for Mission Study by Miss Gladys Clark in her apartments Monday evening, March 31st, at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. J. W. Kendrick, president, presided over the business session and gave as the devotional the 24th Psalm. Miss Mabel Brunson led the prayer.

After routine business was disposed of, Mrs. J. A. Timmerman, mission study chairman, introduced a new study, "The Signs of the Times" and taught an interesting lesson.

The meeting was dismissed with prayer and a special hour followed.

The hostess served a delicious salad course with lead drink to the following members: Mrs. J. A. Timmerman, Mrs. Mabel Brunson, Mrs. Baxter Bryan, Mrs. Mary Alice Mayes, Mrs. J. A. Timmerman and Miss Gladys Clark.

MRS. HARPER ENTERTAINS FOR YOUNG DAUGHTER

Mrs. Buck Harper entertained at a delightful children's party in the home of Mrs. E. L. Harper on Smith Avenue Tuesday afternoon, April 1st.

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## THE ELBA CLIPPER

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By HAROLD L. LUNSTINE, D. D.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union)

S. S. Lesson for April 13

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts as approved by the National Council of Religious Education, used by permission.

Certainity and assurance — these are at the heart of our observance of Easter. We declare with Paul, "Now Christ risen from the dead" (1 Cor. 15:20), and that He is "declared to be the Son of God by power, in that He raised Him from the dead" (Rom. 1:4). We would join the apostles who "with great power gave witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus" (Acts 4:33).

Someone may say, "That's well enough for you who have faith in God, but I'm bewildered, uncertain, fearful in a disordered world. What shall I do?" Come with us as we, in our lesson, join two men who had become bewildered, who felt that all their hopes had been crushed, that the future was only to be feared.

We join them as they walk wearily along the rugged road of life. Suddenly there is another with the little group. Let us listen to their own little harrowing story. H. Holden Eyes and Slow Hearts (vv. 13-17, 25, 26).

The two men who had left Jerusalem to go to Emmaus were disciples of our Lord who had just been through the crucifixion. Now, as the leaving mob led triumphant away in the city, they left the dead Christ (as they supposed) in the tomb and went their way. True, there had been some reports of the morning of the third day that the women had seen Jesus alive (vv. 22, 24), but their hope and faith was at such low ebb that they could not — or did not believe. Even when Jesus appeared to walk with them and question them, they did not know.

Eyes closed by unbelief; faith hindered by doubt and fear; a despondent heart; a heart that believed God—how very effectively these shut out the blessing of God and of His Word.

"This we believe to be a sound policy to follow in the production of peanuts and one which should be carefully applied by the individual grower to his own particular operations as about the only common sense and safe guide to consider."—Camilla (Georgia) Enterprise.

"Therefore, we should adopt the Southeast now a very definite policy on this question of peanuts for oil which should be along the following lines:

"A producer who has satisfactory peanut and cotton allotments

and who is receiving benefit payments from the AAA which are substantial and which form an important part of his farm income will not profit by the overplanting of peanuts for oil because of the very heavy Soil Conservation penalty he will suffer.

"The small producer who does not have sufficient peanut acreage allotment or other cash crops allotments to support himself and family and who cannot qualify for sufficient Soil Conservation and other benefit payments to supply this additional needed income can produce an additional acreage of peanuts for oil and might thereby supply the needed crop and income for the more successful operation of his farm."

"The producer who does not have a peanut allotment or who is not in any way cooperating in the Soil Conservation Program can plant a reasonable acreage of peanuts for oil and under conditions as favorable as they are for oil farming practice and at least a three year rotation of the land in which is included cover crops and preferably a fertilized crop during the period of rotation."

"If we do not respect the unsharable nature of our soil we must assuredly pour the fertility of this good land of ours into the presses of our mills at a rate so rapid that within the span of a few years we can no longer produce peanuts or any other crop. Because peanuts can be easily grown without fertilizer we have a constant temptation to plunder the soil with this crop for the benefit of the present at the expense of the future. We have done more of this now than we think."

"On the other hand, with sound crop rotation practice and good farming sense the production of peanuts for oil under the new program can be and should be a legitimate enterprise—a distinctly new and different crop from the production of peanuts for the edible trade and should be so considered. Under the proper program we have extensive possibilities in the production of peanuts for oil."

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## SOYBEANS RECOMMENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

AUBURN, Ala.—Research by W. D. Salmon, nutritionist, Alabama Experiment Station, shows that at least six varieties of soybeans could readily and are adapted to Southern conditions. They are Rokusan, Delata, Tokio, Imperial (early), Koshin, and No. 5350 (medium early).

Commenting upon these varieties Mr. Salmon says:

"They are delicious when cooked either in the green stage or as mature dry beans. They have a higher protein content than cowpeas and the protein is of better quality. They also have significantly more vitamin A than do cowpeas which are widely used as a food throughout the South. The soybeans yield better and are less subject to insect damage."

Other varieties which may be used for human food are easycoke, Funk's delicious, Wilton, Jogan and Hokkaido. These varieties are of the best varieties are not available. These varieties may be substituted.

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